

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C04B 41/45 // 14/12, 16/02	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/27027 (43) International Publication Date: 25 June 1998 (25.06.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE97/02072 (22) International Filing Date: 12 December 1997 (12.12.97) (30) Priority Data: 9604599-2 16 December 1996 (16.12.96) SE (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: FELLERT, John [SE/SE]; Reginsgatan 4, S-502 55 Borås (SE). (74) Agents: GRAUDUMS, Valdis et al.; Albihn West AB, P.O. Box 142, S-401 22 Göteborg (SE).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: FINISHING MORTAR FOR SOUND-ABSORBING COATING OF INNER WALLS, CEILINGS AND THE LIKE IN BUILDINGS (57) Abstract The invention relates to a finishing mortar for sound-absorbing coating of inner walls, ceilings and the like in buildings. It may be applied directly on concrete or some other carrying material or on underlying insulation material, such as mineral wool. The finishing mortar according to the invention is characterized in that it comprises cotton fibres and expanded mineral, such as perlite.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

5 **TITLE:**

Finishing mortar for sound-absorbing coating of inner walls, ceilings and the like in buildings.

TECHNICAL FIELD:

10 The present invention relates to a finishing mortar for sound-absorbing coating of inner walls, ceilings and the like in buildings either directly on concrete or some other carrying material, but it may also be applied on underlying absorption material for sound such as mineral wool,
15 polyester material, fibre board material and glass granulate.

PRIOR ART:

Different buildings are constructed in different ways. They
20 are large or small and made of such materials as stone, concrete, brick, wood, etc. resulting in different strength, heat insulation and sound absorption in walls, floors and ceilings. In buildings where the heat insulation ability and the sound absorption ability are unsatisfactory
25 walls and ceilings may be covered with further material to improve these unsatisfactory properties. The ceiling is often lowered and the walls are built out, for example with cross bars and covered with a sound-insulating material. The material often consists of wood fibre board discs,
30 minarite discs and gypsum and the insulation may consist of different porous materials such as mineral wool.

The work of improving buildings in this regard is often very expensive and even if the materials for the renovation
35 may be good as such, they are often unsatisfactory in some regard, especially with regard to the sound absorption ability.

It has long been a problem during the building of new
40 constructions and renovation of buildings to be able to

line the walls and ceilings in such a way that the sound absorption will be satisfactory while at the same time an aesthetically attractive surface is obtained. This has often, especially in concert houses, conference halls, meeting halls, offices and the like, resulted in a non-uniform covering of the walls since the acoustics from certain walls must be different than from other walls and the like.

Through the international patent application WO 95/30804 a sound absorption system for inner walls, ceilings, etc. in buildings is known which is brought about by applying a first layer of mineral wool on a wall, a ceiling or the like, whereupon a second layer of cotton fibres is applied by spraying, coating or in some other way. The cotton fibres are applied from a water suspension which may also contain other materials such as textile fibres, cellulose fibres from coniferous trees, mica, biolite, etc.

Further suspensions for applying the second layer as above are known, namely such suspensions which are based on a finely ground mica mineral which is bound in an organic colorant or cellulose fibres from coniferous trees mixed with mineral fibres and colorants.

These above-mentioned materials, which may be good as such, can however be improved, especially with regard to sound absorption ability and crack formation and the products have therefore been developed further resulting in the present invention.

THE SOLUTION:

Through the present invention the problems with the above materials have been solved and these have been improved by bringing about a finishing mortar for sound-absorbing coating of inner walls, ceilings and the like in buildings

either directly on concrete or some other carrying material or on underlying insulation material such as mineral wool, which mortar is characterized in that it contains cotton fibres and expanded minerals such as perlite.

5

According to the invention it is suitable that the weight ratio between perlite and cotton is 10%-250%, preferably about 80%.

10

According to the invention it is suitable that the perlite is present in fractions having a particle size of 0-1 mm, 0-3 mm or 0-5 mm.

15

According to the invention the expanded perlite should, before it is mixed in the finishing mortar, have a volume weight of 35-125 kg/m³ depending on the particle size.

20

According to the invention the finishing mortar may also contain other additives such as textile fibres, plant fibres from coniferous trees, mica, biolite, muscovite or silicates or mixtures thereof in small amounts.

25

According to the invention it is suitable that the mortar is present as a water dispersion with a content of solids which makes it suitable for spraying or spreading, the content of solids then preferably being 200-300 g/l.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION:

30

Expanded mineral such as perlite is produced by heating a mineral which contains water in a bound form after grinding of the mineral, the water then bringing about an expansion of the mineral, building both closed and open pores and with appreciably lowered volume weight. Such a mineral is perlite, the composition of which is as follows

35

SiO ₂	65-80%
AL ₂ O ₃	12-16%

	Na ₂ O	3-5%
	K ₂ O	2-4%
	CaO	0-2%
	FE ₂ O ₃	1-3%
5	MgO	0-1%
	H ₂ O	2-6% in bound form

The perlite is heated to a temperature in the order of 900° C and the particles are then expanded from 4-20 times their original volume.

Perlite which is available on the open market is usually supplied in fractions having a size of 0-1 mm, 0-3 mm and 0-5 mm.

During admixing of this expanded material the air penetration of the mortar after drying will be maintained, which means that the acoustic properties, i.e. the damping of sound, also are better than for a coating based on only cotton fibres after drying.

The finishing mortar according to the present invention consists of a water dispersion of cotton fibres and expanded minerals, preferably perlite. The ratio of amounts between the cotton fibres and the perlite may vary within wide limits but a lower limit of 10% perlite in relation to cotton fibres calculated in weight could be used whereas an upper limit of 250% perlite in relation to cotton is a suitable limit. An amount of perlite in the region of 80% in relation to the cotton fibres should preferably be used.

Other substances may also be used to a lesser extent in the mortar such as, for example, textile fibres, plant fibres from coniferous trees, finely divided mica, biolite, muscovite or other silicates or mixtures thereof. None of these fillers are expanded and they should therefore be

present to a lesser extent. Pigments giving a suitable colour may of course also be added.

5 The finishing mortar according to the invention can be applied either directly on concrete or on an underlying material such as mineral wool. The most convenient way of applying the mortar is by spraying. For this purpose the mortar should be very diluted having a solid content of about 200-300 g/l. The mortar according to the invention
10 can also be applied by spreading or in another way. The coating of the mortar on the surface which is to be coated may occur in one or several steps with intermediate drying. The thickness of the dried coating may vary from 1 mm up to 10 mm. A thicker coating gives, of course, a greater sound
15 damping. The particle size of the expanded perlite which is to be used may be chosen dependent upon the appearance of the surface which is to be produced. A smoother surface requires a smaller particle size than a rougher surface.

20 The sound damping effect of using the mortar according to the present invention compared to when no sound damping measure has been taken and to when a measure has been taken with a finishing mortar containing only cotton fibres according to the international patent application
25 WO 95/30804 has been measured and is shown in the following table. The measurements have been made according to Swedish Standard SS 02 52 64 and ISO 354, which show lingering sound times in seconds and practical absorption factor $\alpha\rho$ = per cent absorbed sound energy.

30 The measurements have been made before and after the measures taken. As a measure, a slotted disc 20 mm was mounted glued to a ceiling having about 3 mm cotton mortar and with 3 mm cotton mortar + perlite according to the
35 present invention.

Frequency Hz	E-time seconds before measure	E-time, seconds after measure	α	α , after measure according to present invention
125	3.0	1.7	0.20	0.30
250	2.5	0.8	0.60	0.65
500	2.2	0.7	0.70	0.90
1000	2.2	0.7	0.60	0.80
2000	2.0	0.7	0.60	0.70
4000	1.5	0.6	0.70	0.75

As can be seen, a substantial improvement of the sound absorption results from the present invention also compared to finishing mortar containing only cotton fibres, which as such has very good values.

A further need of the invention comes from the demand from architects for after-treatment of the mortar materials, in the present case mechanical planing of the spray-applied surface to adapt the appearance to aesthetic requirements. When this occurs with all of the "acoustic mortars" available on the market, the mechanical treatment with buffing tools will wholly or partly compress the cavities which have promoted or been crucial for the acoustic properties. The expanded mineral grains of the present invention add a "constant porosity" to the mortar in that these bodies are still intact after the mechanical treatment and maintain the mortar layer "acoustically open" (see page 4, lines 14-18). They also have a distancing function so that the intermediate cotton mortar cannot be compressed as much as without the additive.

In the following table practical absorption ability α_p is shown in a case with 3 mm cotton mortar applied on the

underlying absorbent disc and mechanically planed with a buffing tool. And in the other case a 33% admixture of perlite is applied in three steps with intermediate mechanical planing for maximal compression. Measuring according to ISO 354.

Frequency Hz	α with cotton mortar planed mechanically	α with addition of perlite planed mechanically
125	0.40	0.40
250	0.55	0.65
500	0.75	0.90
1000	0.50	0.65
2000	0.25	0.55
4000	0.20	0.50

The coating which is brought about with the finishing mortar according to the present invention has a lesser tendency to shrinkage than coatings made from known mortars and has a higher elasticity. The decreased shrinkage tendency is probably due to the fact that the expanded mineral grains to some extent abut against each other and thus hinder the contraction of the coating. The coating is also very environmentally friendly and has an increased resistance against ignition.

The invention is not limited to the embodiments shown and thus can be varied in different ways within the scope of the claims.

5 CLAIMS:

1. Finishing mortar for sound-absorbing coating of inner walls, ceilings and the like in buildings either directly on concrete or some other carrying material or on
10 underlying insulation material such as mineral wool, characterized in that it comprises cotton fibres and expanded mineral, such as perlite.
2. Finishing mortar according to claim 1,
15 characterized in that the weight ratio between perlite and cotton is 10%-250%, preferably about 80%.
3. Finishing mortar according to claim 1 or 2,
20 characterized in that the perlite is present in fractions having a particle size of 0-1 mm, 0-3 mm or 0-5 mm.
4. Finishing mortar according to any of claims 1-3,
25 characterized in that the perlite before it is mixed in the finishing mortar has a volume weight of 35-125 kh/m³ depending on the particle size.
5. Finishing mortar according to any of claims 1-4,
30 characterized in that it also contains other additives such as textile fibres, plant fibres from coniferous trees, mica, biolite, muscovite or silicates or mixtures thereof in small amounts.
- 35 6. Finishing mortar according to any of claims 1-5, characterized in that the mortar is present as a water dispersion having a content of solids which makes it suitable for spraying or spreading preferably with a content of solids of 200-300 g/l.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 97/02072

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: C04B 41/45 // C04B14/12, C04B16/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: C04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 2620865 B (GAF CORP.), 16 December 1976 (16.12.76), claims 1,16 -- -----	1-6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 March 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

18-03-1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA:

Swedish Patent Office

Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM

Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

May Hallne

Telephone No. +46 8 732 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

03/02/98

International application No.

PCT/SE 97/02072

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 2620865 B	16/12/76	AU 499078 B	05/04/79
		AU 1391776 A	17/11/77
		CA 1062288 A	11/09/79
		FR 2312467 A,B	24/12/76
		JP 51146524 A	16/12/76
		US 4040851 A	09/08/77
